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in dress are the ones that the ladies always favor. There is an indefinable something called style about a tailor-made suit that gives that *distingue* appearance, that trim and tasteful look that marks the *elegante*, and gives an individuality never obtained in any other clothing. We will show our new Fall fabrics for Suits and Trousers, and if you order your Top Coat or Raglan now you will have a wide variety to choose from.

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**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
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We are the only, only. Do not be deceived by these so-called alluring advertisements calculating to give wrong impressions. Please bear in mind that our facilities for catering to the public of Arlington and vicinity are of the best, and no one has any better. Of what interest is it to the customer whether the goods are delivered from chopped ice, fish cart or automobile. Our only aim is to serve the public with nothing but the best of all kinds of fish in their season.

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may 26/11

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**First-class work**

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Pleasant St. Market and Grocery Store.

Fresh killed Turkeys, Chickens, Fowls and Ducks.  
New Dates, Nuts, Raisins, and Grapes.

Choice Canned Goods. Home-made Mince Meat in Jars. Vegetables in Variety.

## A FINE PAPER.

According to the last census the population of the United States, inclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, is 76,295,220. Porto Rico and the Philippines, our latest possessions, are not counted in this enumeration; yet if they were the entire population would reach the enormous sum of about 85,000,000. Compared with the old nations across the sea, with two or three exceptions, we stand at the front in point of numbers as well as area of territory and diversity of climate. It might also be said in truth that the natural resources of the United States are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other nation on the earth. What, however, concerns us more than breadth of territory and variety of climate and of almost measureless resources, is the composite nature of the people and the problems on account of that fact handed over to us for solution. The United States is a rendezvous, if not a home, for many different types of the same race—so widely separated in some cases that they might come from another planet without awakening greater surprise than they do now.

Within our national boundary there are not less than 10,000,000 negroes at present, all of them native born, and most of them with an ancestry as ancient if not as distinguished as the bluest blood. Of the Teutonic peoples, including Germany and the Germanic countries, 3,500,000 have come to live among us, not counting those born in this land of Teutonic parentage. From Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—1,000,000 people, in round numbers, have settled in our land; while of the great Slavic race—from Russia, Hungary, Poland—600,000 have crossed the sea to find a shelter in this democracy of the new world. The Latin race has also given us 500,000 from Southern Europe—the lands of the orange and lemon, and olive and palm, and the memory of heroes and great struggles. The Mongolians who are included in our population with the acquisition of new territory are not counted in this enumeration; and yet in the future growth of the nation this strange people will become an integral part. When we count up the foreign-born people in our land from these five sources the whole truth is not told, since these 5,600,000 might be increased to 15,000,000 as a moderate estimate of the foreign born and those of foreign parentage taken together, as they should be, in recognizing the elements going to make up our national life. Add to these 15,000,000 from European countries, including those of foreign parentage, the 10,000,000 negroes from our own land, and we have the vast number of 25,000,000—nearly one-third of the entire population of the country. No other nation is so cosmopolitan. Homogeneity we have to some extent, but not the homogeneity of a single type or of like education and training. In time the Teutons and Scandinavians and Saxons and perhaps a few others may merge into a single type by intermarriage and other agencies, but millions can never cross the line which separates the different types. Our unity, our homogeneity in the deepest sense, can never be secured by trying to obliterate racial distinctions, for these distinctions run deeper than blood. The negro can never be transformed into a white man, nor the Mongolian into a Caucasian, nor the Teutons into an Anglo-Saxon. Even those nations more nearly akin are not likely to be merged into one people, with only the unlikelihood which belongs to individuality, for many centuries, if ever.

Two inquiries, in view of these facts, cannot but engage the thoughtful attention of every patriot: first, what elements of permanent value in nation-building are contributed by these millions, the foreigner and the negro; and second, what agencies may be counted upon to mould the diverse peoples in our nation into a real and genuine and durable unity.

Our countryman, the negro, is no longer a slave, earning other people's wealth in the sweat of his brow, but a free man, entering the struggle of life on equal terms, or what we euphemistically call equal terms. Booker T. Washington reminds us that equal opportunity is sometimes a theory not put into practice. The disabilities of the negro in his struggle for existence are more numerous than they should be, even in our freedom-loving New England. In the judgment of too many, a black man is not as good as a white man, although he may be immeasurably above him in moral worth. Yet in one generation since his emancipation from slavery the negro has become a property owner to a large amount, reaching into millions. Multitudes of them have acquired an education and have become lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers and business men, while a very large number have bought land, more or less, and have become members of the great

agricultural class who have ever been the chief strength of a nation. Millions of them are still thriftless and poor and degraded by low moral ideas and worse practices, but they are emerging from the lower stage of human development, and some of them have already gained a height in human greatness which most of us have no hope of attaining. Not only are they an interesting people in themselves, but an important people in the growth of the nation. It cannot be otherwise in view of their numbers, ten millions at least, and of their homogeneity. The negro is not going to be lost, like the ten tribes of Israel, among the other nations, but the very endowments, unique and common, which qualify him for citizenship will unite him as one mass for the common good. He will discover by a great necessity, which is a part of the divine order, that in unity there is strength, and especially so in a republic.

What are some of the elements which this nation within a nation contributes to our national upbuilding? One is that there is no color line in manhood. The Anglo-Saxon has great race advantages but no monopoly of the elements of a superb manhood. In vigor of thought, clearness of ideas, practical wisdom, eloquence of expression and irreproachableness in conduct not many white men surpass some of the negroes well known to us today. They are the ripest fruit, and only a few among the millions, but not the last; and they emphasize the fact that, in a democracy, manhood, white or black, is the supreme concern. It is said by those who know him that the negro is highly endowed in his emotional nature, thereby bringing to the life of his age a warmth and an imaginativeness of greatest worth. An imaginative people can never become great, or at least the greatest. Idealism and imagination go together, and a nation without an ideal is on the road to extinction. This people are also hopeful, buoyant, thereby sharply contrasting with some people who come from over the sea with the cry of despair upon their lips. It is a marvel to some of us who can recall antebellum days that the negro should have retained his sunny, cheerful nature. Climate cannot account for it, the rebound from slavery with its paternal and diabolical sides cannot explain it, for there cannot be a rebound without a great hope. The negro cannot be crushed, for with great physical strength and an imagination which creates a new world, however hard pressed by the old one, he is sure of victory. Whatever else the negro may be, he is certainly religious. Among the whole 10,000,000 there are not many who, in the language of some highly cultivated people, have outgrown religion. Religion, indeed, has been his great consolation, as it has been of every struggling race. History would seem to teach that no people can ever become great without a religion, and the purer and holier and more humane the worship the higher the civilization. The negro but echoed other peoples when he failed to mix ethics and religion. Worship has not always been moral—indeed, is not always moral now, even among the superior nations. It may be doubted whether worship will be moral unless the God worshipped be moral. The character of the being supremely commanding us is reproduced in our lives. A good God devoutly served must make a good people, not by one leap but according to the law of development. Stress enough is not laid upon this first truth in world-transformation. "He whom we adore," says Prof. Clark of Colgate, "is the one whom we imitate, and we do both for one reason, because we know that he is worthy both of imitation and of worship. There is but one object of worship—God, and there is but one standard of character—God." This is Christianity's pre-eminence. Its God is both moral and adorable; absolutely good and pure and devotion-inspiring. Any degradation of this exalted idea of God must result in the degeneration of the people worshipping. The death-knell of a nation is rung when it worships a debauched God, whether of greed, or of unholy conquest, or of pleasure. The negro, as a people, is ascending in the scale of being—indeed, ascending rapidly, and on that account exposed to great danger. Thus far, all things considered, he has been a safe factor in national growth; and I see no reason to anticipate anything otherwise, unless the superior people shall force a race war. Yet 10,000,000, with the certainty of a large increase, is an enormous power in a Republic for weal or woe, when it can be massed as one man in the political struggle. Education, commercial importance, a higher moral and religious tone and sane leadership will work great transformations among this people in one brief decade.

If we inquire of those who come from foreign shores what they have brought as a contribution toward the upbuilding of our nation the answer would be manifold. Most of them come over the sea to better their condition, which is a wholesome motive. A migration of that sort commends itself at the outset. Some of them at least also wish to escape from what they believe to be the tyranny of government. The attachment to the homeland is strong in most cases, in all cases among those worth incorporating.

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**House and Kitchen Furnishings,**  
HAS A FULL LINE OF  
Crockery, Glass, China and Tin Ware, Preserving Jars, Toilet and  
Fancy Articles, etc., etc., at

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## FLANNELETTE GOWNS,

Very heavy quality, pink and blue checks and stripes, special value, 75c

Flannelette undershirts, pink, blue and gray yoke bands, deep hem, very fine heavy quality, for only 50c

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Short lengths of flannelette in pink and blue only, 7c. quality, per yd., 4c

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The right store on the wrong side.

Bows, Rosettes and Knots of Ribbon made free of charge.

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Sell Belmont Crystal Spring Water.

Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. Orders taken at H. A. Perham's Drug Store, P. O. Block, will receive immediate attention.

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ESTIMATES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK CHEERFULLY  
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IN VARIED COLORS.

**W. W. Rawson, Warren street.**

Ferns, Palms, Rubber Plants, etc., for Weddings,

Receptions and Evening Parties.

**A. A. TILDEN,**

**REGISTERED PHARMACIST.**

For Colds, etc., try Dr. King's New Discovery,  
none can compare with it.

A FULL STOCK OF TOILET ARTICLES.

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Hacks for all  
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I have a First-class Hack,  
Livery and Boarding  
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911 Gilbert street,

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Ladies' and Gent's Clothing Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Pressed Neatly.

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nov 10/11

## ARLINGTON ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday morning at No. 620  
Massachusetts avenue.  
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F. H. GRAY, PUBLISHER.  
WILSON PALMER, EDITOR.

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Help and situation wants, for sale, to let,  
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### PRACTICE AND PREACHING.

Life is made up of facts, and a fact means literally something done. An earnest act is worth more than the spoken word. Possession is superior to profession—practice is better than preaching; and yet right in the face of these self-evident truths, a merely assumptive life passes too frequently current with us all.

The spoken word we take for gold, because it sometimes dazzles. The tear that comes at one's bidding, for there are those who can weep at any time, we overestimate, because we do not first analyze it. Simple profession is above par while preaching seems to do away with the necessity of a consistent practice. Substantially, we are all wrong in our reckoning. We have been, and are now, taking the shadow for what should be substance; appearances for that which should be a living principle. No calling from that of manual labor up to the highest grades in the professions should in any way shield the individual life from the closest scrutiny and the most severe analysis. A man is to be regarded as a man by showing himself such. It is comparatively an easy matter for one to speak feelingly of the wants of the poor and needy, and yet it is no injustice to withhold judgment of such an one's benevolence until you see the hungry outcast at his door begging for the crumbs even that fall from his table. Many a starving one has gone empty away from the man who has so frequently and so tenderly spoken of the suffering and distress all about him. Benevolence is to be found in the act, rather than in the word, and no one can rightfully claim this virtue who is not willing to give and to do at a personal cost and sacrifice. Do you think it strange that there should be so much unbelief in the world when you consider the amount of lying the lips do for the heart?

Isn't it sufficient to shake the faith of a worldling to listen to some professed christian in a Friday or Sunday evening prayer meeting discoursing most piously upon integrity and justice in business, and then to be cognizant of the fact that this same professed christian would seize with more than a miser's grasp the first opportunity to loan his poor neighbor, who is without credit but who is nevertheless honest, a sum of money for a year with 6 or 8 per cent. added to the 10 per cent. legal interest? Isn't it sufficient to beget skepticism that one occasionally hears in subdued and measured tones, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven," and to recognize the shocking fact that this same individual repeating the very prayer that Christ taught his disciples will go out into the world and do with unblushing face anything and everything but the will of God?

It is not surprising to us that unbelief and skepticism are in the world, the only wonder is that there is not more of such. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is possibly a severe rule, but at the same time it is eminently a just rule. We need such a reformation in public opinion that it will hold a man responsible for a reasonable consistency between what he does and what he says, that the spoken word shall be considered a base hypocrisy without a corresponding act. It matters not what disturbances and frightful revelations such a reformation might produce either in the social or religious world, or it may be in both; it should nevertheless come, and that speedily, for, however much we may be deceived by hollow, heartless professions, we may be sure that God is not mocked.

We have attempted to rid ourselves of faults and the unpleasant odor arising therefrom by burning rags and using other superficial means, and it is more than possible that some of our neighbors have thought the cause of the fault permanently removed for the reason that they were unable for a brief time to recognize it either by scent or sound on account of the smoke from the burning pile. The truth, however, has all the while remained the same, namely, that nothing in all God's universe can cleanse us but a disinfectant. But there are those, thank God, here and there, whose lives are so well rounded and filled out that they have become living epistles, known and read of all men. They are such as underscore their prayers by consistent christian acts. Their definition of benevolence is to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and to give a cup of cold water to the thirsty one. They make emphatic the lessons they give on virtue by being virtuous. They show their regard for truth by invariably being truthful themselves. Such lives are constant benefactors to the race, for the world is made better by their instruction and example. Lip service is of little account as compared with that life which has found its expression in genuine deeds. We say of little account, we should say rather that such empty service will the more completely condemn

him who knows no other. "For many will say unto me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name, and in thy name have cast out devils, and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them I never knew you." He only has the promise of entering into the kingdom of heaven who doeth the will of the Father who is in heaven. It takes no theologian to learnedly explain in order that one shall understand that the word doeth means work.

Let us, then, come to recognize the truth that life in its higher significance is made up of generous christian deeds and not of well sounding and pious confessions and statements; that six days of manly christian labor will outweigh even the holy Sabbath merely filled with lip service. Hypocrisy makes clean the outside of many a man who within is full of all deadly poison. It is a fact over which we should rejoice that God judges the heart. No one will escape his eye, either through accident of birth, rank or profession, and no one will be accounted worthy, whatever the external appearance may be, who is not clean and sound within.

### AN UNINTELLIGENT DISCUSSION.

We are confident there is no subject more unintelligently discussed by the masses than that of our public schools. It is a somewhat singular fact that nearly every individual, whatever may have been his advantages or disadvantages in the schools, considers himself abundantly competent to judge concerning the literary attainments the teacher should possess, the remuneration he should receive, the manner in which the pupil should be instructed and disciplined, the studies that should be taught, and, indeed, nearly of every interest that pertains to the schools. This fact, peculiar as it is, is partially explained by these other facts, namely, that it is quite an easy matter to judge of mental life and that which begets it, because it is unseen and to a certain extent unknown, and therefore, however unjust the individual opinion concerning mental training, it is not easily and readily shown to be such; and then, again, our schools are brought closely and sensitively into contact with the homes they represent, so that not unfrequently the love that the parent bears the child will warp his better judgment. It is by reason of this profoundly mistaken notion on the part of so many concerning what our schools are and what they should be, that we wish to make known our opinions as to what we should do for our schools and what our schools should do for us.

In the first place, we should give them competent teachers and school officers, with just compensation. The skillful workman becomes such only after patient and successful study. There is no department of labor that performs thoroughly its duties without careful and specific preparation, and the imperative importance of this fact is recognized in nearly all business and professional life. Whatever may have been our belief as expressed at educational conventions relative to complete preparation for our work, we have asserted by practice that nearly any one may teach provided the salary shall correspond to the inability of the teacher, and for this mistaken idea we have schools in our land that are commencing the intellectual ruin of the pupil.

The teacher should be well qualified for his duties, both as to literary attainments and general culture. They can only well teach that which they have been taught. It has been truly said that we can never reason that into the brain of another which has not first been reasoned into our own. We believe it would be simply just that our school laws should make it imperative upon all who would engage in school labor as teachers that they should receive a complete course of Normal or other instruction, and then, upon a successful examination, be entitled to regularly enter the profession. Besides the necessity of being accurately taught from the text book, our pupils have need of being taught that the discipline of the school room is the essential preparation for life, and that the success of life mainly depends upon their fitness for it, and whether they shall be prepared to meet and accomplish its work is a question for educators largely to answer. We know of pupils who are taught that there is no possible position in life, however high, to which they may not attain—a falsehood in all its essential features and most pernicious in its results. We forget the danger there may be in the ideal life thus placed before the pupil that will forever unfit him for the absolute duties of real life. Injury is more frequently done than otherwise by these visionary possibilities taught the pupil, that he may, if he will, become the leader of an army or the ruler of a state. The student should early learn that what the world most needs is educated men and women who are competent and willing to perform the more ordinary duties of life. The world is full and running over with those who think themselves sufficiently wise for great deeds. We do not look long for those who can be prevailed upon to serve us as presidents, while we are more than likely compelled to resort to the "draft" to find those who are willing to cheerfully do life work in the ranks. The pupil should early learn that he who intelligently does his proper work in whatever grade of life is entitled to a fittingly reward.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Secretary Gage's report was most interesting and shows the United States to be some \$79,000,000 ahead of the game.

\$200,000,000 is rather a large figure to build the Nicaragua canal, while ten years seems a long time to wait for its completion. But that surplus must be used in some way.

The full Mass. bench have decided against the saloon and hotel keepers selling liquors after 11 p. m.

The storm of Tuesday night caused considerable damage to our shipping both at sea and in the harbor.

Fourteen cities held elections on Tuesday. Waltham swings around in the No License column.

Congressman McCall has the courage of his convictions and is not afraid to express them even though the administration may be opposed. He most rigidly opposes an increase of the army and tells Pres. McKinley it would be better to abandon the Philippine policy. And he is right too, when he boldly says the Filipinos should receive the same courtesy as the Cubans.

1100 acres of land have been bought for a Boer colony in Nassau county L. I. and 23 Boer families are expected to arrive Dec. 28th. They will be sure of safety in this country and what they get they can keep.

Secretary Root says \$185,903,551 will be required for the war department for 1901-02. Phew! how that surplus will suffer.

The atrocious murder of J. W. Crowell at Wakefield seems sad. The cowardly assailant escaped.

Congress has assembled. Now for trouble and lots of it.

We feel sure Congress will title Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Bangor, Me., captain, as he justly deserves it. His incarceration at the McLean asylum, Waverley, is indeed sad.

Dr. Lorimer struck the keynote Monday evening in Tremont temple when he spoke of the cheap methods devised to raise money for churches. Surely the devil should not be used for christianity. Christ did not have to resort to amusement to enable him in saving sinners and getting people to hear the gospel. Why should we make the church a playhouse?

It is estimated that \$8,000,000 will be required to deepen Boston channel and will consume 8 years. It will be money well spent.

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We will have a

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Band of 1st Battalion Cavalry, M. V. M.  
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The above organizations receive the patronage of prominent society people and the leading military and civil bodies of Boston and vicinity. Recommendations from the same, and press comments cheerfully furnished. Special attention given to Masonic engagements. Telephone, Oxford, Knickerbocker building, 179 Tremont street, Boston. oct16-2m

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All kinds of Fish in their season.

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Grain, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Fertilizers, Sand, Drain and Sewer Pipes, etc.

Teaming Pillsbury Flour, New England Gas and Coke Co's Coke

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Post-office Box B, Arlington

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WOODWORTH-LEARNED.—In Arlington, Dec. 6, by Rev. Charles H. Watson, D. D., Albert D. Woodworth of Boston and Helen Hunt Learned of Arlington.

### DIED.

REARDON.—In Arlington, Dec. 4, Jeremiah Reardon, aged 73 years.

NEWTN.—In Arlington, Dec. 6, Alfred, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton, aged 1 year and 5 months.

### LOST.

In the vicinity of Arlington Heights, Nov. 24, a black fur carrying dog. Liberal reward for its return to Mr. G. O. Goldsmith, Westminster avenue.

### WANTED.

A competent, experienced girl for general housework at 69 Oakland avenue, Arlington Heights.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

With or without board, hot and cold water, steam heat. Gentleness preferred. Terms reasonable. Private family. 355 Mass. avenue, Arlington. View of Belmont and Spy pond. nov24tf

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One-half of double house on Water street, in excellent repair. All modern improvements, centrally located to schools, churches and steam and electric cars, the latter stop at head of the street. Furnace, hot and cold water, set tubs, fine bath, set range. A fine house for some one at a reasonable price. Inquire of Mrs. S. Clements, 12 Water street. nov24tf

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Protestant girl, to take children to school. Music lessons, by teacher of several years' experience, will be given in payment. References given. A required. Address, Teacher, Enterprise office.

### TO LET.

Two tenements of 6 rooms each, 5 and 7 Grove street. Moderate price. Call at 929 Mass. avenue.

### MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Pursuant to and in execution of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by George A. Bowes to Moses P. Parker, July 7, 1896, and recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, libro 2481, folio 91, for breach of condition, and for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on Monday, November 26th, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the land to be sold, the premises described in said mortgage deed, substantially as follows: A certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Lexington and Arlington, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and being lot numbered 71 and a portion of lot numbered 70 as shown on N. D. Canterbury's supplementary plan of Dexter Hillside Building Lots, recorded in Middlesex So. Dist. Registry of Deeds, book of plans No. 96, plan No. 2, containing 4500 square feet, and bounded and measuring as follows, viz.: Northerly by lot 72, as shown on said plan, ninety (90) feet; easterly by lots 80 and 90, as shown on said plan, fifty (50) feet; southerly by remaining portion of said lot 70, as shown on said plan, ninety (90) feet; westerly by Sylvia street, so called, fifty (50) feet. Said land being the same recently conveyed to said Bowes by deeds of Nathan D. Canterbury, and subject to the restrictions mentioned in said deeds. Said premises will be sold subject to any unpaid taxes, \$100 at sale, balance in ten days. MOSES P. PARKER, Mortgagee, Wakefield, Mass. November 1, 1900.

### DAVID CLARK,

23 years in the hacking business, is still at the same business at

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Rubber-tired carriages for funerals, weddings and evening parties. Also a wagonette for pleasure parties. Tel. connection 12auly

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Confectionery,

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3rd SEASON,

Has opened for the Fall and Winter Season,

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Any number of musicians, including a good prompter, furnished for all occasions at reasonable prices. For terms, address,

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His lunch service is unsurpassed. Try our Ice Cream Soda—none better. jef16-2m

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## ARLINGTON NEWS.

Food sale at the vestry of the Universalist church today.

Mr. L. E. Greene, formerly of this town, paid his brother, Dr. Greene, a short visit this week.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria seems to have struck the town in earnest. Chief Harriman is kept busy fumigating.

The usual services at the Universalist church tomorrow. The topic for the evening service is "The ideal Democracy."

The local Christian Endeavor union will hold their first joint social in the Congregational vestry on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. John M. Cowan, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, will speak on lines of work. All Endeavorers and friends, both old and young, are cordially invited. Refreshments will be served.

The A. V. F. A. held their regular meeting last evening. There were 70 present. The entertainment committee of 25 gave a clam'chowder after the meeting, and a good time was had. A committee of 5 was chosen to see about entertainments, and the repair committee made a favorable report. An entertainment will be provided for next meeting.

In spite of the stormy weather a good-sized company was present at the musicale and Gibson tableaux at the vestry of the Universalist church on Tuesday evening. It was a noticeable fact that although there were many people to take part, almost every one was present. Following is the program:

Part I Mrs. Elmer Stevens  
Organ prelude  
Tableaux  
(a) Garden of youth  
(b) Original Gibson girl  
(c) Their presence of mind  
Mozart trio

Tableaux  
(a) Wireless telegraphy  
(b) Is a caddy always necessary?  
(c) Their first quarrel  
Part 2

Solo. "For all eternity," Mascagni  
Miss Katherine Fox of Stoneham  
Tableaux  
(a) The only pebble on the beach  
(b) "Fore"  
(c) Rival beauties  
Mozart trio

Tableaux  
(a) Disinherited  
(b) The last day of summer  
(c) The American queen  
Mozart trio

Mrs. John Madden of 119 Mass. avenue has sailed in the steamer New England, bound for Liverpool, England. She has gone to spend the Christmas holidays with her sister, and on her way back will visit her husband's relations at Castlebar, Ireland. We wish her a good voyage, and hope her health will be much improved when she returns in the spring.

The Russell school has been given a brief vacation, not on account of any alarming prevalence of diphtheria, there having been recently but one new case, but simply as a preventive. This we have from the board of health.

The local Woman's Christian Temperance union will give a supper and entertainment in Grand Army hall on the evening of Dec. 12. Tickets, in cluding supper, 35c., which will be served at 6.30 o'clock.

At the next meeting of the Improvement association on Monday evening, Dec. 17, there will be a stereopticon lecture on the Metropolitan Water System by Mr. Wm. N. Davenport, secretary of the Metropolitan Water Commission. This meeting will be held in the Town hall, and a cordial invitation is extended to all interested.

Contractor Bellamy, who has secured the contract for the building of the new Baptist church, is to be congratulated. The committee has secured the fight man for the work. Mr. Bellamy has had wide experience in the erection of large buildings, and in each case his work has proved satisfactory. The new Cutter school building is a fair sample of his work. Read his advertisement in another column.

Mrs. Livermore gave a very interesting lecture before the Woman's club on Thursday afternoon. The hall was filled.

During the storm of Tuesday evening a large limb on the tree in front of Knowles & Marden's store broke and fell on the wires, burning off the same. At 11.45 Officer Smith smelt smoke. Mr. LeBaron was called, and it was found upon investigation that the wires in the town clerk's office had burned off the top of the gas burner and set the gas on fire. The wires were disconnected and the fire put out.

The new Baptist church will look handsome and stately when completed, with its seam-faced Quincy granite and Nova Scotia sandstone. The dimensions will be 54x90 and chapel 38x60.

Arrangements for the Union Century Watch-night service of the Arlington churches are now fairly completed. It will be held in the First Parish (Unitarian) church on Monday, Dec. 31, at 10.30 p. m. The congregational singing will be led by a volunteer chorus choir, drawn from the different churches, under the direction of Mr. Wm. E. Wood. Rev. Dr. Watson and Rev. S. C. Bushnell will give short addresses. The last minutes of the old century and the first one in the new will be spent in silent prayer. The ministers of the town ask a large attendance at this unusual and important service. Printed orders of service, with interesting historical data concerning the local churches, will be used.

## ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.

The Mystic Valley league bowled a match game on the alleys on Tuesday evening. To the home team fell the honor of putting it over 909. Rankin, Durgin, and Wood each reached 500, while Reed and Peabody reached the same for Old Belfry. Jameson; Wood Homer and Peabody made some fine fancies. The third game was a tame one and a falling off was noticed. The games thus far places the home team in the lead over the visitors. The games have been well contested and show the teams very evenly matched. The score was as follows:

	Arlington		
E. L. Rankin	190	183	169
H. I. Durgin	210	173	156
W. J. Wood	161	192	144
W. J. Wood	170	159	173
Homer	172	156	166
Total	903	863	808

On Thursday evening the Boat club bowling team suffered defeat at the hands of the Newton club at Newtonville in a match in the gilt-edge series. The score:

	Newton		
Pray	195	204	201
Buntin	178	160	150
Scully	181	186	184
Hutchinson	146	181	179
Maitly	150	166	188
Total	900	897	902

Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, will be ladies' night, when a social hop will be the feature of the evening.

Mystic Valley, played 3, won 1, lost 2, total pins 2254. single string average 751.

On Wednesday Teams 5 and 8 played with the following result:

	Team 5.		
Coleman	220	161	179
C. O. Hill	178	199	197
Winn	122	160	157
Prescott	153	122	134
Emerson	160	156	146
Total	833	798	783

	Team 8.		
B. W. Rankin	184	155	157
Brooks	203	172	156
J. J. Durgin	150	146	245
Brookway	89	143	120
Moseley	115	115	115
Total	741	731	731

Teams 3 and 7 played on Monday.

	Team 3.		
Durgin	160	236	152
W. Homer	155	179	146
Hartwell	171	169	159
Huntton	100	125	144
Cobb	160	88	146
Total	696	797	747

	Team 7.		
Dodge	189	156	167
Fowle	146	163	193
W. D. Hill	129	150	164
Bailey	108	124	135
G. Hamel	211	133	130
Total	783	726	779

## ST. JOHN'S CHURCH NOTES.

Second Sunday in Advent, Dec. 9.

Rev. Jas. Yeames's lecture on "More diggings in the dictionary" was postponed from Tuesday on account of the storm.

Mr. R. H. White will tell some of his unique and interesting "Memories of the war of the Rebellion" in St. John's Parish house next Tuesday evening. All young men, G. A. R. comrades and friends are invited.

A sale of useful and fancy articles will be held in the Parish house, Maple street, on Thursday next, from 3 till 10 p. m. Candy and cake, etc., for sale. There will be a "jumble table," which is a miniature rummage sale. A musical entertainment in the evening. Admission free.

The Loyal Temperance Legion had a party on Monday evening. Thirty-five members enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and there were dissolving views—of ice cream and cake! Frank Needham played pianoforte selections and Miss Florence Streeter recited. Harvey Bacon and Frank Needham showed magic lantern views.

The Rev. James Yeames began his fourth year in St. John's Parish on Sunday. There was a full congregation in the morning and a large attendance at night. In the course of his anniversary sermon, Mr. Yeames cited the following interesting figures: Sermons preached in three years, 293 (212 at St. John's); other church services, 132; total public engagements, including 55 services and meetings especially for children, 775; baptisms 23, marriages 12, burials 17, prepared and presented for confirmation 28. When to these items and others unrecorded there are added letters, interviews, pastoral visits and the hours of studious preparation, it would seem that a clergyman has few unoccupied hours.

Services tomorrow at 10.30 and 7.30. The Rev. James Yeames will preach at both services. In the evening the course of lectures on the ten commandments will be continued. Subject, "The true philanthropy, or the sixth commandment."

The Christian Social union holds a

short service at St. Paul's church, Boston, on the first Monday in the month, at 12.30. The service last Monday was conducted by the Rev. James Yeames, who gave an address on "The universal debt: 'Owe no man anything but to love one another.'"

In moving the paper plant many delays have occurred to prevent us getting out on time, but now that we have new and better quarters, and nothing to hamper us the Enterprise will in the future keep up its high standing of the past. Our new office is room 34, post office building.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing into our national life. A people without a country, without a love for the rocks and rills, for valleys and mountains, for the flowers and hedges, for the graves of ancestors and the monuments to heroes, for the stone walls and simple cottages and great palaces, for the humblest and grandest creations of past generations, for the traditions and myths, the folklore, such a people, if one can be found, are incapable of helping any nation in its divine career. All this love of the homeland, however, may coexist with a revolt from the government. In the Slavonic nations, Russia, Hungary, Poland, this revolt is fierce, and also in Italy, and as a result not a few from these lands become enemies of all government. The pendulum swings to the other extreme, and instead of tyranny they seek anarchy; which is even worse. The Teutons and Scandinavians, on the other hand, are not against the government so much as against some things which hang upon it as barnacles upon a ship.

The immigrant from over the sea brings with him his idea of the family, which, with a few exceptions, is not much inferior to our own. The divine law of monogamy and of the parental and filial instincts safe-guard the home in every land, and even work powerfully for the recovery of peoples who have fallen from the idea of the home as a castle of virtues and high ideals, or who are yet creeping from brutality to a civilized age. In moral conduct the foreigner may not average as high as the native born, although I would not make such a statement unqualifiedly. The day of plain living is passing away among us, and whether high thinking will go with it remains to be seen. Wealth, which furnishes the opportunity for gratifying the noblest elements in our natures, ought to ensure the highest civilization; but it is an open question whether human nature is yet equal to the strain of the largest prosperity. Those who come to us from the old world bring their religious ideas with them, or their antagonism to all religions. The life of the religious nature is the most tenacious of its ideas and customs and slowest to change. Religions may differ, but the religious nature is much the same in every land. The Teuton and Scandinavian and Latin races come to us not only with a religion but with a church. The Slavonic peoples, those who come to us, have broken with the church to a large extent, which in their minds is the same as breaking with religion, and the same thing is true of some of the other peoples. In most instances, however, the immigrant and the church cross the sea together in these days as they did in the Mayflower. In this fact there is both a danger and a promise. The religious nature is international, worldwide, universe-wide, but churches are closely allied to governments in the old world, and they do not always take kindly to the separation between church and state. Not the least among the

elements which come to us with the immigrant are his mental traits and language. Language is a bond or a barrier. Yet more significant is its power to determine the form of one's thinking, the mental approach. Men do not see things alike even when standing at the same point, but language often leads by different roads to the same goal. To be able to think in two languages is like being born again in one's mind. Whether we can think without language in some simple form you can decide for yourself, but most of our thinking is done in forms of speech which are even idiomatic. A polyglot people changed into a monoglot people ought to ensure a rich language, fruitful in ideas and versatile and noble in expression. Those profound traits which we call mental and yet which reach down deeper into the soul of man, cannot but be widely different among peoples coming from the sunny south and the frigid north. The Russian will never be moulded into an Italian, nor the Teuton into the Slav, nor any of all of them into the typical American. Race traits to some extent may be mixed, but they cannot be extinguished, at least if such an unfortunate thing should happen, it will not be for centuries.

In this brief and incomplete account of the different peoples going to make up our nation, including even radically unlike types, and the diversified and even conflicting elements thereby thrown into the national life, there is enough to set all of us, patriots and statesmen, if we may claim such distinction, to thinking soberly. None of us the gift of prophecy far-reaching enough to forecast the future stretching away into the centuries, but some things, in view of the facts before us, are clear enough in the building of a nation.

And, first, the religious nature will always demand a religion, and we believe it should be the christian religion, because it is the best. A nation cannot long survive without a religion, and least of all such a heterogeneous nation as ours. Of course I do not mean a state religion, for that would be a step backward. Enforced religion leads in a multitude of cases to hypocrisy. There must be perfect freedom in the worship of God. The peoples from the ends of the earth should be free to bring their religion, so long as in so doing they do not undermine the foundations of the government. Yet if the christian religion be the best, indeed the one universal and morally perfect religion, it must ultimately prevail over all others, but it must win its victory by its worth and not by the sword or what the sword represents. A religion there must be, for in no other way can the imagination be awakened, without which a nation sinks into despair; nor can the devotional spirit find its natural expression except in religion. Those who tell us that religion is passing away and that a scientific knowledge of man and the world in which he lives will resolve religion into g-h-s-t-s of the imagination have undervalued the religious nature. When you extinguish thought and affection you may annihilate religion, but not till then; when you crush out the hope of life in another world and quench every aspiration for God and stifle every thrill of devotion you may blot out religion, but not till then. Our danger, if there be any, is in the low standard of our religious life, in our failure to recognize the power of a religion to unify the great diversity in our national life.

In the second place, our nation has put manhood first in the requirements of a good citizen. This is our standard, however we may fall below it. In lieu of a good wholesome, intelligent character we cannot accept wealth or family distinction, past or present, or greatness of endowment. If the saviour of the world could come from the carpenter's shop, it is foolish to put anything above character. There is always a suggestion of a substitution for moral worth, and the most persistent claimant is Dives. Wealth is a blessing or a curse, as it is a means of doing good or of reckless indulgence. A good name, a noble ancestry also, is something to be proud of so long as it imposes obligation for moral integrity, but no longer. This great, noble manhood for its own sake can be understood by all races, and cannot fail to influence them powerfully in the growth of Democracy. Much is said from pulpit and platform and in the newspaper about the equality of all men, about the brotherhood which distinguishes men by their moral worth, and only by keeping this great truth to the front can a Democracy hope to survive. Mr. Brice in his American Commonwealth reminds us that "the more Democratic Republics become the more the masses become conscious of their power, the more do they need to live, not only by patriotism but by reverence and self-control, and the more essential to their well-being are those sources whence reverence and self-control flow." There can be no substitute for ethics in the national ideal—for the divine type of manhood. The righteous man, whether he be a negro, or a Slav, or a Scandinavian, or a Latin, or a Teuton, or a Celt, or a Mongolian, must be accorded his place among the first in the land. Such a recognition of moral worth puts the nation in agreement with the divine purpose, and lifts up before all mankind the goal of supreme endeavor.

Yet one more suggestion should be made in this brief mention of the ideas which go far to ensure national greatness and length of days, and that is the requirement of an intelligent citizenship. Least of all in a Republic is it safe to be ignorant, for on an intelligent vote rests the hope of the nation. There should be one language, universal education with compulsory attendance or its equivalent, and every boy and girl should be ensured freedom from toil so as to secure school advantages. The millions who come to us from over the sea are by no means ignorant, and our duty, our necessity, is to see to it that in this Democratic land the standard of intelligence shall go higher until every man, woman and child shall be able to use the powers of the mind to the fullest capability.

It is a great task that is set before us as a nation with our diversified peoples. The goal is nothing less than the production of the divine type of man. The elements are unlike—strangers to each other—from the bottom and top of the social mass—but with a religion whose note is freedom and whose requirement is supreme loyalty to God as Christ has revealed him, and with a moral standard which squares with the command: "Be ye perfect, even as your father which is heaven is perfect," and with an intelligence which gives the intellect its true place in human development, we may confidently face the future with beaming faces and thankful hearts.



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